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VIOLA DISCUSSES POLITICAL FUTURE IN INTERVIEW

PY281845Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1140 GMT 28 Sep 78 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 28 Sep (NA)--Argentine Army Commander Roberto Viola clearly defined the armed forces ideas regarding Argentina's political future when he stated that "this process will be handed over not to those who are merely identified, but solidly identified with the process." He added: "To be more specific, many of the things which have happened do not allow for revision. This is a result of the way the process was initiated and the circumstances in which its initial stages developed."

In an extensive interview in the issue of GENTA magazine which goes on sale today, Viola described the national reorganization process as "neoliberal regarding economic issues." But he warned that regarding politics it does not adjust completely "to what we could call political liberalism," because according to him political liberalism has died. Viola noted that "there is undoubtedly need for an appropriate dialog." He added that the majority of persons "who were political party members are honest representatives with whom there could be a dialog." He gave more details concerning this point by noting that he could not say there would be no dialog with "all those involved with the previous government, because by making this generalization I would be including half the country." Such a generalization "is not good," he added.

As a final explanation of the present problems of power, Viola noted that "despite many attempts, we still lack the 10 or 15 basic rules which inspire or give life to a process." General Viola added: "These 10 or 15 ideas have yet to be specified." According to him this set of ideas must meet three conditions: "Increase the degree of effectiveness which I believe the government already has, serve as a rallying force for the people at large, and result from the common effort of existing opinion groups which have not yet been mobilized to the extent that they can contribute to the process."

Viola also explained some hidden mechanisms of power when he was asked about the hypothetical removal of the president. He explained that if the position of the three commanders in chief is unanimous, the president is removed without any problem. He added that "in case there is no unanimity, the subject is not discussed for 60 days. The motion is again brought up after 60 days and if there is no unanimity at that time, the majority--that is 2 of the 3--must decide within 10 days how to solve the problem." He noted that there were problems in "the appointment of General Videla" for the present term, which started in August. He disclosed, as had been unofficially reported by the press, that the case was entrusted to "all major generals and their peers," that is air force major generals and admirals. He said: "If a similar case came up right now, this or another procedure might be followed."

U.S. VISITOR TOLD FOREIGN PRESSURE UNACCEPTABLE

PY281406Y Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 28 Sep 78 PY

[Text] Brig Gen Omar Ruben Graffigna, chief of staff of the Argentine Air Force, awarded Maj Gen Roberto Tanguy, commander of the southern air division of the U.S. Air Force, with the honorary title of Military Aviator yesterday. The ceremony was held at the Air Force Circle in Buenos Aires, and on that occasion Brigadier General Graffigna stated: Like you, we also support the principle of self-determination as an exclusive and unrenouncable right of each country, which, being sovereign, cannot accept foreign pressure for change.

The high-ranking visiting officer praised Graffigna's remarks and expressed his hope for peace in Argentina.

TWO LABOR ORGANIZATIONS URGE RELEASE OF DETAINED LEADERS

PY281550Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2205 GMT 27 Sep 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Sep (NA)--The Commission of the 25 and the National Labor Commission [Comision Nacional del Trabajo--CNT], which both claim to represent the labor movement, were in agreement today in repudiating in separate communiques the detention of 24 union leaders -- last Friday in the Buenos Aires township of San Fernando, and in demanding their release.

The detained labor leaders--most of them secretary generals from the northern zone of greater Buenos Aires--have been held for 5 days at police precinct No 1 in San Fernando, and the CNT decided today to appoint lawyers to cooperate with persons who have already been trying to obtain the release of the groups.

The communique released by the Commission of the 25 says:

"The National Commission of the 25 emphatically protests the detention of labor leaders which took place in a police action in the so-called northern zone of greater Buenos Aires.

"It is well known that groups of labor leaders have always, that is for over 2 and 1/2 years, been in the habit of meeting around a table for the sole reason of friendship, and because they have the same kind of daily work.

"Such meetings have never been publicly prohibited for these citizens, who presumably have the same rights as all those in this country who hold similar meetings of friendship and intercommunication about their work.

"There is no doubt, therefore, that the detention of our comrades in the northern zone is a discouraging act of obvious discrimination. Furthermore, it contradicts the position of the government, which is urging Argentines to contribute their ideas for solution of our vital problems.

"Although it will not extend these arguments to other areas, of which there are many, the Argentine labor movement demands immediate release of the comrades who have been victimized by an arbitrary proceeding which reveals a preconceived antipathy to a sector of labor unionism."

The CNT also released a communique on the problem, stating:

"The CNT demands the release of the leaders detained in the northern zone. While we are not ignorant of the legal statutes in force, we believe the reasons which lead to the detention of those comrades not only violate those rules, but also they do not help to improve the image of the country, for which all of us are responsible. This commission has ordered its legal advisers to assist our comrades."

BRIEFS

SUBMACHINEGUN MANUFACTURE--By executive decree, the firm Venturini Saci has been authorized to manufacture 22 LR-caliber submachineguns with 20-cartridge clips. The Defense Ministry will control production through the General Board of Military Industries. [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 28 Sep 78 p 12 PY]

PEREDA ASKED TO INTERVENE IN RIBERALTA UNREST

PY290239Y La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 28 Sep 78 PY

[Text] In a letter addressed to the president of the nation, the president of the Beni Civic Committee reported that serious events have taken place in the city of Riberalta in the last few hours. He indicated that outrages and arbitrary arrests of civic leaders have taken place in this city. (Moral Gonzales) indicated that the citizenry is being brutally repressed in Riberalta in response to its request for a change of officials. In view of this situation, which (Gonzales) called "serious," the Beni Civic Committee has declared a state of emergency throughout the department and demanded the intervention of President Pereda Asbun in order to restore peace in this city and stimulate its development. The note, which was also sent to Radio Cruz del Sur, also demanded the removal of the mayor of Riberalta and the freeing of civic leaders arrested recently.

The Bolivian Permanent Assembly for Human Rights, meanwhile, condemned the military raid on Radio San Miguel of Riberalta and the arrest of civic and union leaders. Assembly President Julio Tumiri indicated that the arrests of these persons and the intervention of the radio station by navy personnel is essentially a violation of human rights. He also indicated that the Catholic church, where over 300 persons were holding a hunger strike, was raided by the army and many of the strikers were arrested.

The Permanent Assembly for Human Rights will send a letter to Interior Minister Faustino Rico Toro demanding the immediate removal of the mayor of Riberalta, according to Julio Tumiri.

In the meantime, Riberalta natives living in La Paz stated that they will stage a hunger strike in La Paz unless the conflict in Riberalta is ended and the mayor resigns. This hunger strike reportedly will be joined by 500 persons, among whom are students and union representatives.

The Federation of Bolivian Radio and Television workers also criticized the armed raid staged against the San Miguel radio station in Riberalta. The leading radioworkers federation asked the government to step up the investigation of the events which have taken place in Riberalta where the Catholic radio station was torn apart by military personnel. According to leaders of this federation, a strong protest will be conveyed shortly to the government with regard to the outrages committed against workers of the Riberalta radio station.

BANZER APPOINTED AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA

PY272028Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2007 GMT 27 Sep 78 PY

[Text] La Paz, 27 Sep (AFP)--The Bolivian military government today named former President Hugo Banzer Suarez as ambassador to Argentina. The appointment was made after Banzer met with his successor, Gen Juan Pereda Asbun, and with all the top military leaders, it was announced here.

PERUVIAN AIR MINISTER ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT

PY281615Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Sep 78 PY

[Excerpt] Lt Gen Jorge Tamayo de la Flor, Peruvian aeronautics minister and air force commander, has arrived in La Paz for a 3-day official visit. Tamayo de la Flor arrived in La Paz, where he was Peruvian Air Force attache in 1969-1970, from Buenos Aires.

FRENCH MAGAZINE PREDICTS FRG WILL CUT NUCLEAR AID

PY281351Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 27 Sep 78 p 6 PY

[By O ESTADO correspondent Reali Junior]

[Text] Paris--West Germany may end its role as the only nuclear technology exporter fully maintaining its commitment to supply sensitive equipment to Brazil. This opinion was expressed in the confidential bulletin "DEFENSE ET DIPLOMATIE," which circulates in French military, diplomatic and industrial circles.

In last week's issue, the bulletin noted that following revision and cancellation of the French-Pakistani contract on supply of a [uranium] reprocessing plant, the time has come for the FRG to take a similar course of action. "DEFENSE ET DIPLOMATIE" reached this conclusion in relation to Brazil based on remarks made by a man highly placed in the FRG nuclear industry, M. Hildenbrand, fuel director of Kraftwerk Union (KWU). Speaking at the annual meeting of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Hildenbrand admitted the possibility of revising the FRG commitments to supply sensitive installations to Brazil.

Hildenbrand outlined two reasons for this: The first one has to do with research work being conducted in the FRG on technology aimed at nonproliferation of the fuel cycle. To the extent that the FRG is able to adopt a nonproliferating method of co-processing, it will be in a position to act as France acted in relation to Pakistan--that is, it will be able to impose its process on Brazil; the second reason stems from the work of the INFCE [Conference on International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation]. As is known, the final decisions made by the participants in this conference, especially evaluations of the fuel cycle regarding material subject to control, will have to be adopted by Brazil.

In the issue which will start circulating today, "DEFENSE ET DIPLOMATIE" again discusses this matter, pointing out other details of the difficulties and threats hanging over the Brazilian-FRG nuclear agreement. Despite a note sent to the editor of the bulletin by the Brazilian military attache in Paris, stating that Brazil will insist on full compliance with the agreements, this issue again carries an article stating that "the ambitious FRG-Brazilian program, which has thus far overcome pressure exerted by both the Carter administration and the Netherlands Parliament, seems to be facing new difficulties, this time originating in Brazil itself." Everything indicates that Brazil is moving toward a stage of revising its major options in the field of nuclear energy.

Quoting Brazilian observers, the confidential bulletin reports that the total cost of the Brazilian nuclear program will reach $30 billion--three times the original estimate--and that the timetable for the program will far exceed 1990. Information obtained from FRG industrial sources reveals that the Brazilian nuclear program could be reduced to only two nuclear plants, instead of the eight envisaged in the contract. Construction of these two plants is already underway by the KWU, and the other projects will reportedly be abandoned because of lack of both credit and safety in the areas chosen for construction of the plants.

Although the Brazilian Government, through Foreign Minister Azeredo da Silveira, has time and again stated that the agreement will be fully complied with, "DEFENSE ET DIPLOMATIE" quotes a recent statement by M. Haunschild, the FRG secretary of state for technological matters, noting that the FRG agree to modify its policy regarding the sale of sensitive equipment to Brazil.

GEISEL PREPARES FOR 4 OCTOBER GISCARD VISIT

PY281546Y Sao Paulo Cadeia Verde Amarela in Portuguese 1000 GMT 28 Sep 78 PY

[Text] President Ernesto Geisel met yesterday with some ministers to select the topics for discussion with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, who will arrive in Brazil for an official visit on 4 October to review bilateral relations.

ITAMARATY SEES GREATER COOPERATION WITH MOZAMBIQUE

PY290249Y Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 28 Sep 78 PY

[Text] Itamaraty has expressed approval of the Brazilian participation in the 1978 Maputo-(?Basti) international fair. According to assessment reports by the participants, the Brazilian exposition accounted for approximately $2 million in translations.

In addition, cooperation opportunities between Brazil and Mozambique emerged in various sectors of common interest during the fair. The Brazilian experience in the lunch-for-school-children program, which gave rise to several promotional panels at the stand of the Education Ministry, has caught the attention of local education officials charged with the responsibility of nourishing the Mozambique children.

Book marketing and printing and editing activities were another promising trade sector between the two countries revealed during the fair.

The Brazilian pavillion, which covered an area of 800 square meters, was visited by more than (?300,000) people, including the president of Mozambique, Samora Moises Machel, who stopped at the editors' stand and expressed special interest in the machines [words indistinct].

The president also expressed his interest in cooperation in coffee planting. He feels there are four Mozambique provinces with favorable conditions for coffee cultivation.

In view of the good results achieved, Itamaraty has included the Maputo fair in its 1979 programs.

BRIEFS

POLICE OFFICERS ARRESTED--Belo Horizonte--Seven military policemen are under arrest ir Belo Horizonte, charged with attempted murder. The victim was a thief, (Jose Pablo de Almeida), who was arrested and later wounded. [Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 27 Sep 78 PY]

EXTRADITION PROCESS REPORTEDLY TO TAKE 1 YEAR

PY281331Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0310 GMT 28 Sep 78 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago, 27 Sep (AFP)--It was reported here today that the proceedings concerning the petition for extradition of three Chilean officers presented by the United States will last 1 year.

Sources connected with the courts stated that, without outside interference, the decision which should be made by Israel Borquez, the president of the Supreme Court, will not be ready before next February.

It was also reported today that the three officers implicated in the crime will be interrogated by Borquez at the military hospital next week.

Supreme Court Denial

PY290207Y Santiago Chile Cadena Agricultura in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Sep 78 PY

[Text of communique released by the Chilean Supreme Court in Santiago, on 28 September 1978]

[Text] All of the reports which has been published by the various news media regarding the legal activities for the extradition process, such as future investigations, sites where they will be carried out or inquiries made or to be made, are false. None of these reports originated in the Presidency of the Supreme Court of the Secretariat or the Supreme Court [words indistinct].

Contreras Has High Blood Pressure

PY281415Y Santiago Chile Radio Mineria Network in Spanish 1030 GMT 28 Sep 78 PY

[Text] Santiago--Although in generally good health, Gen Manuel Contreras Sepulveda (ret) suffers from high blood pressure and must undergo periodic cardiovascular checkups, states a medical report issued by the Military Hospital Board. Supreme Court Chief Israel Borquez had requested a more extensive report than the military hospital originally submitted through General Contreras' lawyer, Sergio Miranda.

There was no further important news from the Supreme Court chief's office regarding Judge Borquez's investigation regarding the extradition request.

BEAGLE NEGOTIATOR ASSESSES RELATIONS WITH ARGENTINA

PY280339Y Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO in Spanish 24 Sep 78 p D1, 4 PY

[Exclusive undated interview with Francisco Orrego Vicuna, head of the Chilean delegation to the Second Chilean-Argentine Mixed Commission]

[Text] [Question] In your opinion, how serious is the problem with Argentina?

[Answer] I believe that the problem with Argentina, as with all territorial problems, is serious because it involves several sensitive issues. In this regard every item discussed is significant. However, I also believe that tradition and history show that the two countries are fully capable of coexisting with harmony and fraternity. When problems like the current one are studied bearing the future in mind, their true scope becomes apparent and this scope must not be blown out of proportion.

[Question] What is your personal opinion of the effects which the problem with Argentina may have had on the Chilean people?

[Answer] The Chilean people are quite mature and know very well how to differentiate between fairness and unfairness. They react nobly toward the former and rebelliously toward the latter. I believe that the great serenity with which the Chilean people have acted in the present circumstance is the best proof of the fairness of our cause.

[Question] And what is your opinion of the reaction which this problem stirs in the Argentine people?

[Answer] I believe that all peoples have a great sense of generosity and brotherhood, a sense that stands far above temporary difficulties. It is because of this spirit that the people truly love peace and peaceful solutions to conflicts. I am sure that the Argentine people are not different with regard to this universal feeling.

[Question] Those who have heard your--A Chilean expert in multilateral negotiations--say that it is necessary to give up something to reach an agreement, might believe that you could be too soft to act as a negotiator in bilateral problems. What would you say to this?

[Answer] The important thing in both multilateral and bilateral negotiations is to have a clear idea of the objectives which must be sought and the interests which must be protected. By definition any negotiation involves concessions from all parties involved, and these concessions are perfectly acceptable as long as they are compatible with the essential interests which must be defended. There are some who would like to see an overall inflexible attitude without differentiating between what is essential and what is not. However, such an attitude can only lead to the failure of the negotiations and it certainly fails to guarantee true protection for essential interests.

[Question] What benefits does Chile derive from these negotiations? Right now in Argentina there is talk about other options, such as maintaining the status quo for 10 years or seeking the mediation of King Juan Carlos...

[Answer] Direct negotiation is the unavoidable stage for the peaceful solution of international conflicts and it is also an obligation which Chile has undertaken by signing the treaties which deal with this subject. In this particular case it is not merely a stage, but an obligation which must be fulfilled in good faith. Any talk about maintaining the status quo or any other option is merely a rumor which has no official basis because a negotiation conducted in good faith demands that the greatest efforts be made to reach direct agreement.

[Question] How could you assure the nation that its rights are not being jeopardized by these negotiations?

[Answer] I have said many times that in foreign policy there are basic issues which must receive national approval in which all representative sectors must participate. Chile's rights in the area, which is the target of these negotiations, have this national approval. This is the best guarantee the nation has and all governments have respected it.

[Answer] Problems are bound to crop up every so often between countries which have such a long border and the history of Chile and Argentina plainly shows this. However, there are two factors which should be taken into account.

The first is that every one of the conflicts has been solved peacefully, and the second is that whenever tensions appeared, the Catholic Church and other religious communities have fulfilled a fundamental role in the preservation of peace.

[Question] Do you believe that these negotiations, which are taking place after the issuance of the ruling of the arbitration panel, a ruling which Chile finds beyond dispute, are being fully understood by the world?

[Answer] It has been perfectly well understood because the ruling of the arbitration panel, as is clearly expressed by the Act of Puerto Montt, is not subject to negotiation. These negotiations are dealing with other problems which have not been solved by the ruling, mainly the establishment of maritime jurisdictions.

[Question] Chilean public opinion is fully aware that Chilean foreign relations have improved significantly lately. The question is, however, what are the appropriate conditions for our foreign policy to continue improving?

[Answer] I believe that the basic conditions for this gradual improvement are already present. At the international level the respect for treaties and rights, together with the desire for peaceful coexistence with all nations, provides the first necessary element. At the domestic level, the process of constitutionalization, together with the overcoming of problems related to human rights, provides the second necessary element. Improvement of these two levels will be clearly reflected in the improvement of our foreign policy.

BRIEFS

GUATEMALAN AMBASSADOR LEAVES--Guatemalan Ambassador Alberto Arreaga Gonzalez has held a meeting with President Pinochet before leaving his post in Chile. He said he was impressed with the work being carried out by the Chilean Government. The ambassador reported that Enrique Castellanos Charrilos will succeed him as ambassador. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Sep 78 PY]

PARAGUAYAN EDUCATION MINISTER--Paraguayan Education Minister Raul Pena delivered personal and fraternal greetings from President Alfredo Stroessner to Chilean President Pinochet. The education minister is in Chile attending the Ninth OAS meeting of the Inter-American Education, Science and Culture Council. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Sep 78 PY]

NEW COMMUNICATIONS POLICY--A new national telecommunication policy will be approved within a few weeks, followed by a general telecommunications law. Telecommunications Under Secretary (Fernando Fernandez) said that two factors led to the new law: 1) the present law has been rendered obsolete by technological developments, and 2) the present structure must be reorganized to fit the national economic policy. (Fernandez) said the objective of the new policy is to provide the new telecommunications law with a philosophical framework providing guarantees for all citizens, such as free access to the media. This law guarantees great freedom of access to radio and television broadcasting so that these media can reach every Chilean under the best technical conditions possible and thereby guarantee freedom of information. The law contains many regulations to prevent the formation of either private or state monopolies. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Sep 78 PY]

SIGNS OF UNITY APPEARING AMONG LEFTIST GROUPS

PA271713Y Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 23 Sep 78 p 5a PA

[Excerpt] A new stage in the internal relations of the Marxist left has apparently developed in recent days. As a result of the situation in Nicaragua, the need for solidarity with the Sandinist movement and the recent security statute, flirting between the Communist Party and the "Firmes" movement has increased. Much has changed since the days of the electoral campaign. The Communist Party has been praising the policy "Firmes" developed at its national convention and Firmes, for its part, has supported the communists' position regarding the security statute. In this regard, they share a respect for the National Labor Council, and Firmes has been defending the cause of socialist Cuba, which carries its relations with the Communist Party beyond mere flirting. Several small movements, such as the Socialist Revolutionary Union, the Socialist National Popular Alliance and a faction of the Socialist Workers Party, have joined together to form Firmes along with other Trotskyite and independent sectors. In this way, three sectors have been defined: the Communist Party of Colombia [PCC], Firmes, and the Independent Workers Revolutionary Movement which, with its Maoist front, is in open conflict with the PCC. There is every indication of a rapprochement and a possible union, at least between Firmes and the PCC. Proof of this is the flirting which has been going on between them through VOZ PROLETARIA and ALTERNATIVA. As far as the war in Nicaragua is concerned, Firmes is forming an internationalist brigade of Colombian volunteers to go to Nicaragua to fight against the Somoza dictatorship. The Colombian brigade in Nicaragua is to be given the name of Simon Bolivar.

ARREST WARRANT ISSUED FOR TORRIJOS' BROTHER HUGO

PA290131Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2036 GMT 28 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 28 Sep (AFP)--A customs judge today issued an arrest warrant for Hugo Torrijos, brother of the Panamanian chief of government, and five other persons for allegedly smuggling wild animals and furs out of Colombia. Unofficial reports indicate that Torrijos and the other accused persons left Colombia a few days ago. The unofficial reports added that the smuggling occurred along the Atlantic coast where the accused have companies involved in the export of animals and furs.

U.S. COMPANY MANAGER KIDNAPED IN BOGOTA

PA290125Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1810 GMT 28 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 28 Sep (AFP)--Unofficial sources in Bogota said Peter Bourtre, American manager of Lafayette in Colombia, was kidnaped here Wednesday and that his captors have asked for 5 million pesos (approximately $150,000) ransom for his release. Another executive, Nicolas Escobar, manager of the U.S. Texas Petroleum in Bogota, was kidnaped approximately 4 months ago.

DIRECT TELEX, PHONE LINK WITH CUBA BEING RESTORED

PA251624Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1453 GMT 25 Sep 78 PA

[Excerpt] Bogota, 25 Sep (AFP)--Colombian Ambassador to Cuba Clara Nieto de Ponce de Leon announced here today that Colombia and Cuba will reestablish telephone and telex communications. A Colombian-Cuban technical commission set up for this purpose will establish conditions under which the reconnection of communication lines will be made. The diplomat also said Colombia and Cuba will strengthen diplomatic relations and are preparing to sign mutual cooperation agreements in the technical, commercial, educational and artistic fields.

PRIME MINISTER RESPONDS TO 'INSULTS AND LIES'

PY281813Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Sep 78 PY

[Excerpts] Gen Oscar Molinda Pallchia, Prime minister, war minister and general commander of the army, has expressed his most indignant protest at the insults and lies a member of the Constituent Assembly made against and about the Armed Forces.

Molina Pallochia recalled that this is a period in which political transfer is being sought, and he said: At an already delicate time, we are not going to allow provocations to needle us or cause difficult situations for the country. He referred to the insults made in the assembly by Carlos Malpica Silva Santisteban, a member of the leftist bloc [Popular Democratic Union] before leaving for Trujillo on a military mission. But he also indicated that certain statements made by the right do not contribute to the national interest either.

He indicated that this latter group is attacking Economy and Finance Minister Silva Ruete while he is negotiating solutions to the national economic crisis and therefore deserves every respect and consideration. Malpica had criticized the nation's arms purchasing program and insulted the action of certain sectors. In view of this attack, Molina Pallochia recalled certain of President Morales Bermudez's remarks which indicated that the armed forces have been developing a purchasing plan in accordance with the present political and strategic situation our country is facing.

Referring to purchases for the Army, he indicated that 90 percent had been made through government-to-government deals in accordance with army rules and with the approval of the Army's Superior Council, which is made up of all the generals on the General Staff.

Molina Pallochia also indicated that the country's most important groups must remain calm in order to draft the constitution and maintain a position [words indistinct] at this time. The prime minister said: This is a difficult period characterized by economic and political factors which undoubtedly alter the country's normal status and as a consequence bring on difficult situations in the social sector, but I believe the most serious problems have been overcome and we are experiencing a peaceful stage which we hope will continue.

He then referred to the recent cabinet reorganization and indicated that the ministers must necessarily be in agreement with the government's plan, a document which an Armed forces commission took 2 years to draft. He indicated that within this context there had been disagreements between former Industry, Commerce, Tourism and Integration Minister Lanatta Piaggo and Economy and Finance Minister Silva Ruete, Lanatta resigned on 10 July and it was necessary to replace him. Molinda Pallochia made it clear that the other changes were motivated by intra-service reasons by the armed forces members in the cabinet.

Finally, Molina Pallochia, who will inspect several military garrisons in the north for personnel and information evaluation, indicated that he did not have the full details of a report which indicated that a group of intellectuals from a neighboring country had requested that Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, chairman of the Constituent Assembly, be proposed for the Nobel peace prize, and therefore declined comment.

INDUSTRIALISTS ASK FOR SHIFT IN ECONOMIC POLICIES

PA281732Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0336 GMT 28 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 27 Sep (EFE)--The organization representing Peruvian private industrialists today urged the military government to place more civilians in the cabinet and to revise its economic policy. In a lengthy communique, the Peruvian Society of Industries [SDI] criticizes Economy and Finance Minister Javier Silva Ruete's policies, charging that he is still applying the mistaken criteria of the first phase of the administration, which led to the present crisis.

The SDI, which comprises most of the country's industrialists, claims that mistakes of an economic nature made during past years have caused the gross national product for 1978 to drop below 6.1 percent. The Peruvian industrialists reject the "state entrepreneurial adventure" which, they say, gave rise to "a negative balance which weighs heavily on the Peruvian people and economy."

For this reason, they demand that several industries which were taken over by the state be returned to private hands or turned into mixed enterprises. They also ask for measures to develop and support the production sectors, more effective enforcement of the law on small enterprises and a change in the system of reinvestments concerning the private sector.

In addition, the SDI reiterates its support for measures to reactivate the country's economy and to pay the foreign debt, which by official admission amounts to some $8.2 billion. It urges the government to transfer power to civilians because it feels that this step and a correction of the errors in economic management are the only path to recovery. In conclusion, the SDI defends the actions of Gabriel Lanatta as head of the "superministry" of Industry, Commerce and Integration. Lanatta was recently replaced by a rear admiral.

200-MILE LIMIT TO BE INCORPORATED INTO CONSTITUTION

PY282056Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Sep 78 PY

[Text] The 200-mile limit, which was strongly defended by Peru and which has now achieved international recognition, will be incorporated into the new constitution. All political groups which make up the State Territory and Integration Affairs Committee were in agreement regarding this topic, which was fully explained to the members by the following university professors of constitutional law: (Vincente Ugarte Delfino) of San Marco University; (Luis Alarcon Tijuana) of [words indistinct] and (Alfredo de Correa) of San Marcos University.

BRIEFS

COPPER PRODUCTION--Cerro Verde reached the production capability for which it was designed 1 month ahead of schedule when in September it produced more than 2,700 metric tons of refined copper. Cerro Verde's production earns the country a gross monthly income in foreign exchange amounting to $3.5 million [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Sep 78 PY]

PRC DANCE GROUP--Sponsored by the National Cultural Institute, the principal song and dance group of the PRC has arrived in this capital to give three shows at the Municipal Theater. The shows to be given by this famous group will help strengthen the cultural ties between the two countries. [Text] [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Sep 78 PY]

INTERVIEW WITH CP LEADER RODNEY ARISMENDI

AU272202Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Sep 78 p 6 AU

[Martin Kauders interview in Berlin with Rodney Arismendi, first secretary of the Communist Party of Uruguay: "In Consistent Struggle for the Interests of the Uruguayan People"]

[Text] Question: What is your judgment of the current domestic policy situation in Uruguay?

Answer: If one sticks closely to the term "current" one must refer to a stage of transition in Uruguay which is being determined by the increasing decline of the fascist dictatorship. It might be said that this also is a typical element of the situation in other Latin American countries where fascism is in power. This means that despite the machinations of U.S. imperialism and of the reactionary forces from within, which have staged the coups in Uruguay and Chile, these regimes have reached in a relatively short period of time, that is, in slightly more than 5 years, a state of internal as well as international isolation. Regardless of the fact that terror and torture are continuing with undiminished force, it is possible to note in these doctatorships, and particularly in that of Uruguay, the failure of their fundamental objectives. They have failed, despite intensified exploitation of the people, in stabilizing the economy along the lines of financial capital, borad strata of large estate owners and of imperialism. This is particularly serious in Uruguay, because in the past our country was a Latin American state with a developed capitalism, and it also had better social achievements than elsewhere on the subcontinent. Today Uruguay belongs to those Latin American states that have the lowest economic growth rates. It is immobile due to a profound agricultural crisis and industrial production is declining, something which entails a substantial deterioration of the living conditions of the entire population, particularly of the working class.

Wide Resistance to the Regime

The failure of the dictatorship in the economic sphere produced far-reaching effects on broad strata of the population. Hence the resistance to the regime is not limited to the working class but even reaches into the bourgeoisie and comprises all parties. Thus the cattle breeders organization is in constant opposition to the regime. The differences between the dictatorship and the church increase constantly; this also applies particularly to the armed forces. Things have developed so far that it can now be said that we are confronted in Uruguay with a political-military crisis which is growing more aggravated.

Today there is an atmosphere of hatred against fascism among all the people. The Uruguayan Communist Party and the Broad Front are playing a very substantial role in mobilizing the people, despite the terror and reprisals, the murders of so many of its cadres, the thousands of political prisoners and the torture. The dictatorship has failed in breaking up the Communist Party. Its organizations in the country have always existed and continue to exist. The dictatorship has never succeeded in isolating the communists from the workers class and other leftist and progressive forces and in destroying the organization of the unity in the Uruguayan left.

When internationally isolating and outlawing the regime, we were able to rely on the sympathy of all progressive forces in the world. Within the framework of this great support, we would like to particularly underscore the solidarity of the GDR population, the SED and of its leadership, particularly of Comrade Honecker, a solidarity which is well known in Uruguay and which is particularly felt there.

Political Prisoners Must Be Liberated

Question: What is the situation of the more than 6,000 political prisoners?

Answer: There are not only the current 6,000 political prisoners; 70,000 people have passed through the hells of torture of Uruguayan jails and concentration camps. Many communists and freedom fighters were tortured to death. Our Comrade Jaime Perez, member of the Central Committee's Executive Committee, was exposed to frightening tortures for 2 years. The trials by the military courts are sheer arbitrariness. In many cases the defendants are charged for political activities which go back to the time before the establishment of the dictatorship. This also applies to Gen Liber Seregni, president of the Broad Front, an outstanding politician and military man who is a symbol of the struggle of the Uruguayan people. Indubitably the situation of the political prisoners in Uruguay is one of the worst in the world. In addition, there are the great number of people who have allegedly disappeared, who have been arrested and whose existence the dictatorship denies. The struggle for the liberation of political prisoners, for an amnesty, is a key issue for us, as well as for the international solidarity movement. We must succeed with its help in finding ways to save their lives and to obtain freedom for them.

Question: What combat targets does the illegal Communist Party set for itself?

Answer: The first great objective of the party since the first day of the coup has been developing the massive resistance to the regime of violence, resistance of the workers class, resistance on the basis of an alliance between the workers class and the middle strata and the quest for ways of cooperating and establishing a unity of all antifascist forces. It was particularly important to hold aloft the banner of the Broad Front. The party had to develop a policy aimed at isolating the fascist circles within the army and at enabling a reconquest of democracy. The Uruguayan Communist Party has succeeded--despite the terror, the arrests and murders of many officials--in surviving in the country, informing new branches and in developing its activities and links with the masses in the underground.

Question: What progress has there been in uniting the antifascist opposition forces which support democratic development?

Answer: There have been some very important successes in uniting the antifascist opposition forces, despite the anticommunist baiting and the reprisals. The Broad Front exists and is actively working at home and abroad for the united front of all opponents to the dictatorship. It must be regarded as great progress that all political parties are resisting any attempt to introduce a pseudo democracy which excludes the leftist forces. In this context, the statement by Fereira Aldunate, leader of the National Party, must be highly appreciated. He said that democracy can only mean democracy for all. The same applies to a particular document of his party, even though Aldunate does not favor an organized unity of all opponents to the dictatorship. He came out clearly for a joint denunciation of fascism and for ways to restore democracy. The negative attitude of the Church toward the regime and its refusal to participate in the anti-communist campaign, its denunciation of torture and its solicitude for the political prisoners are of an importance which must not be underrated. In this context, one gains the impression that the realization is also growing among certain quarters of the military that there is no way out other than through the efforts of all Uruguayans for a national recontruction.

New Developments in Latin America

Question: How do you assess the development of the struggle of the Latin American peoples for their liberation?

Answer: In Latin America, a new stage in the struggle of the peoples masses is now beginning to take shape, a stage which is important for the isolation of the dictatorships established there and for its decline. A defeat of fascism could initiate another phase of the liberation struggle throughout the entire continent.

It seems tome that the heroic peoples' uprising in Nicaragua against the Somoza dictatorship is particularly important. U.S. imperialism fears that the structures it has set up in Central America are collapsing if Somoza falls. The way and style of how this struggle is now unfolding in Nicaragua will undoubtedly elicit a response throughout all of Latin America. Solidarity with the people of that country is the duty of all progressive people in the world. It is in this spirit that our party, which requires so much solidarity itself and requests it, would like to issue an appeal for solidarity with the fighting patriots of Nicaragua.

BRIEFS

COMMUNIST PRINT SHOP--The Joint Forces have reported the discovery of a printing shop of the Communist Party at 3407 Young St. The house was occupied by (Hector Marino Rodriguez), who is on the payroll of international Marxism. [Montevideo Radio Carve Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Sep 78 PY]

PEMEX OFFICIAL DENIES REDUCTION IN PETROLEUM PRICES

PA290352Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1954 GMT 28 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 28 Sep (EFE)--It was announced officially here today that Mexico will maintain its petroleum prices despite its desire to diversify its export markets. Jorge Diaz Serrano, director of the stateowned Mexican Petroleum (PEMEX) enterprise, made this announcement when he referred to Japanese hints that Japan might purchase Mexican petroleum at a lower price.

"We are not going to make any type of sacrifice...we have to market our raw materials under the best possible circumstances." Patrimony Secretary Jose Andres de Oteyza said in expressing support for the PEMEX position. Diaz Serrano said PEMEX might conclude petroleum sales to Japan and other countries by accepting technology in exchange, but he stressed that "in no way" will petroleum prices be reduced.

Diaz Serrano made this position public shortly before the trip President Lopez Portillo is scheduled to make to Japan at the end of October. It is believed that petroleum will be the main subject of the meeting between Lopez Portillo and the Japanese Government. Diplomatic sources today revealed that discreet negotiations on hydrocarbons were carried out between the two countries over the past few months.

During the next 2 months PEMEX will send a shipment of 350,000 barrels to Japan in an operation designed to test Mexican petroleum in Japanese refineries. The state enterprise announced that the price of that shipment will be $14 per barrel, for a total of $4.9 million.

Diaz Serrano will travel to Japan before Lopez Portillo for the purpose of undertaking negotiations for the possible signing of an agreement on the sale of petroleum, it was announced here. The official indicated that the possibility of exchanging petroleum for technology would respond to the needs of other Mexican industries as well as creating a new market for petroleum in 1980 when Mexico will produce 2.25 million barrels of crude per day. At that time PEMEX plans to expand its petroleum sales to other market-economy countries as well as those in the socialist sphere. Mexico currently sells the United States most of the 400,000 barrels it exports daily. Diaz Serrano indicated that France, Canada and the FRG have expressed interest in purchasing Mexican hydrocarbons.

SENATE APPROVES AMNESTY LAW MODIFICATION

FL281525Y Merida Radio Yucatan Network in Spanish 1245 GMT 28 Sep 78 FL

[Text] In Mexico City the Senate today unanimously approved the recent modifications of the amnesty law, which was sent immediately to the executive branch. Tomorrow the first people benefitting from this law will be released. Those who might disturb the public peace on 2 October, the anniversary of the Tlatelolco events, will not be covered by this law.

Secretary of Government Lic Jesus Reyes Heroles last night sent urgent messages to the state governors asking them to support the law and to apply it immediately in their states if they find it advisable.

BRIEFS

COSTA RICAN AMBASSADOR--Mexico City, 12 Sep (LATIN)--Maria Rosario Fournier de Calderon, Costa Rican ambassador to Mexico, has presented her credentials to Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2034 GMT 12 Sep 78 PA]

CANAL TREATY COORDINATOR BRIEFS ENGINEERS CONGRESS

PA252315Y Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 23 Sep 78 PA

[Excerpts] Edwin Fabrega, coordinator of the organization preparing implementation of the Panama Canal treaty, spoke about the Canal Authority and the treaty's implementation. Fabrega spoke at the closing ceremony of the second national civil engineering congress, which dedicated its last day to the topic of exploitation of the canal as a resource.

Fabrega said that beginning 1 October 1979 Panama will receive an inheritance and obligations. In turn, the United States will give up certain controls and assume other responsibilities as outlined in the treaty. Starting then, the most important thing to be received by Panama is jurisdiction, which covers everything from the application of laws to the administration of private activities in the Canal Zone. Fabrega said the implementation of this new situation in Panama will be carried out during a 30-month period. It will mostly concern cases pending trial in the courts and police matters.

The ideal situation would be to have a Panamanian ready to assume responsibilities in each area required. This is why the national government has appointed a commission to teach each one of us our responsibilities for 1 October. The preparatory commission has an executive secretariat responsible for planning. It will work with all the national organizations and the private sectors related to the new responsibilities that must be assumed. These commissions, Fabrega said, must complete their work and preparations by the first half of 1979.

Last Tuesday, Fabrega said, the Canal Authority was given legal standing. When this Canal Authority, with its legal standing, begins to operate as an institution, what is now the Preparatory Commission will become a part of the Canal Authority organization and will no longer exist as a commission. The United States, in turn, will also have to create a similar institution which will be the U.S. counterpart. Nevertheless, and because of existing problems in the system, the North Americans do not yet have the corresponding legislation.

According to the most optimistic statements, by the end of next June the United States will have approved its legislation. But with the legislation or without it, the Torrijos-Carter treaty will become effective starting 1 October 1979.

SPLIT IN NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY; NEW GROUP FORMED

PA252250Y Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Sep 78 PA

[Excerpt] A group of citizens has announced its resignation from the National Liberal Party [PLN] in order to form the Independent Liberal Party [PLI] because the group felt that the PLN has been led into an extreme political crisis and to its lowest degree of popularity in the past 10 years.

The dissident liberal movement is headed by Jaime Jacome, Ramon Jimenez, Guillermo Pianetta, Manuel Garrido, Rodrigo Porras Jr, Eduardo Vejas, Manuel Jacome and Daniel Rivera. The dissidents recalled that it was not until September 1977 when--taking advantage of the so-called democratic opening--steps were taken to achieve a fleeting resurrection of the PLN. According to the dissidents, PLN leaders had not shown enough courage prior to that time to revive the political organization, having abstained for 10 years from defending its postulates against all forms of oppression.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO DENOUNCES NICARAGUAN AIRSPACE VIOLATIONS BEFORE UN

PA281438Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Sep 78 PA

[Text] At the United Nations, Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo denounced Nicaragua's aggression against the only army his country has: students and teachers. He proposed to the United Nations the creation of a university for peace, with headquarters in Costa Rica.

In his first address before the UN General Assembly, Carazo said that his small country's only force consists of not having force, but that with the Nicaraguan Air Force's aggression on 12 September, Costa Rica had the resolute support of Venezuela and Panama. Carazo thanked the governments of those two nations and those of other nations friendly to his country--which, he emphasized, lacks an army and weapons. He charged that the order to attack came from the Nicaraguan Government and that the targets were Costa Rica's most sacred elements: children and students.

Man is peace but there exist provisions to create peace and protect it, said the Costa Rican president when he proposed that a university be set up to study diplomatic relations, pacts, agreements, treaties, economic and social resources, information and education media, laws and other topics to prepare and bolster peace, good will and intelligence.

A settlement imposed by fear is not peace, Carazo said, adding that he is proposing an institution based not upon fear but a victorious and dynamic concept of peace which will use education to create peace in human consciences and hearts and then in world policy. The Costa Rican president said that Nicaragua's aggression against his country was very serious and unfortunate. He added that he believed it was carried out on higher orders and was a decision of the government.

In a breakfast with UN correspondents and high officials, the Costa Rican president said that it was inconceivable that in a nation dominated by one person it should be alleged that there are military elements capable of making decisions unilaterally and disobedient to the highest authority. President Carazo pointed out that his government reserves the option of presenting the question to the United Nations but that at present it is being discussed in the regional OAS, where a commission sent to the area has attested to the strafing and bombing of school children and teachers on 12 September by the Nicaraguan Air Force.

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON NICARAGUAN GUNBOAT INCIDENT

PA290324Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 29 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Interior Minister Juan Jose Echeverria has said that the violation of Costa Rican territory by a Nicaraguan gunboat has been proven. The documents and proof will be sent to the Foreign Ministry. Costa Rican authorities are gathering testimony from residents of Barra del Colorado, where the Nicaraguan boat arrived, creating panic among the population and some U.S. tourists. It is possible that this denunciation will be directly presented to the United Nations.

The interior minister made the following statements regarding the problem of a Nicaraguan gunboat in our territorial waters: [begin recording] [Words indistinct] which I repeat is located 3 to 5 km to the south of the border and within 12 miles of the territorial sea. The patrol boat approached some U.S. citizens who were fishing [words indistinct]. Its guns were pointed at them and they were asked to leave.

A North American took some photographs and he had to turn over the film to the Nicaraguan National Guards, who threatened him with a machinegun. They obviously did not want proof that (?they had violated) our territory. Another U.S. citizen in another boat was able to take pictures without knowledge of the Nicaraguans. That film is being developed at the laboratories of the ministry. I hope that soon those photographs [words indistinct]. I cannot say whether they will be any good, but I hope we will get them soon. There is supposed to be a photograph showing the U.S. citizen turning over the films as he is being threatened by the Nicaraguan National Guardsmen. I cannot say what the photos will reveal. I have not seen them. They are being developed. Today we sent officials to Barra del Colorado to record their testimony. [Words indistinct] documents that will be given to the foreign minister so that he may proceed [words indistinct]. [end recording]

POSSIBILITY OF WITHDRAWING FROM OAS BROACHED

PA290104Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2032 GMT 28Sep 78 PA

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica (LATIN)--Costa Rica today mentioned the possibility of withdrawing from the OAS "if it becomes evident that the organization is unable to guarantee the sovereignty and integrity of its members," it was officially learned here today. Interior Minister Juan Jose Echeverria told newsmen that "if it becomes evident that the OAS is unable to guarantee the sovereignty and integrity of its members, it will be time to seriously consider if we still want to remain a member of the organization."

NICARAGUAN TRUCKS WILL BE PERMITTED TO CROSS BORDER

PA281532Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Costa Rica has permitted Nicaraguan trucks to cross the border but this does not mean that the border is open. Nicaragua accepted Costa Rica's proposal, said Economy and Industry Minister Fernando Altmann Ortiz. About 80 trucks will cross the border from Nicaragua.

Costa Rican border measures are affecting transportation. Salvadoran transporters have spoken out against the measures adopted by the Costa Rican Government which are obstructing trade in Central America. On the 25th the Carazo administration revealed new measures which practically closed the border with Nicaragua on the grounds that there is a danger that the coffee rust virus will be introduced into the country. The entry of all trucks coming from Nicaragua was banned. Since that day no vehicle with merchandise from Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua has been able to enter Costa Rica by land because it can bring the coffee rust disease with it. Merchandise must come by sea.

It is being said that Costa Rica is promoting a monopoly on the part of NAMUCAR [Caribbean Multinational Shipping Line] multinational shipping enterprise, which was established by the governments of Venezuela, Cuba, Mexico, and Costa Rica to move the internal cargo of Central American nations.

FIVE PANAMANIAN HELICOPTERS DEPART FOR HOME

PA282023Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Sep 78 PA

[Text] The five Panamanian helicopters sent by the government of Gen Omar Torrijos to protect our country's sovereignty, left Costa Rican territory this morning. The helicopters, with military equipment and crew members, had remained in the government section of the Juan Santamaria airport to meet any need.

It was not necessary for them to go into action. Therefore, since the situation has practically returned to normal, arrangements were made for them to return to Panama.

The Costa Rican Government expressed appreciation for the Panamanian contribution, which it describes as a gesture of friendship.

DEPUTIES APPROVE EXPROPRIATION OF SOMOZA FARM

PA281529Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Costa Rican deputies have approved the expropriation of Somoza's farm. The deputies passed the bill in its first hearing. A few days ago President Carazo Odio signed the executive decree expropriating El Murcielago farm, which was discussed in the assembly but not in constitutional proceedings [as heard]. Yesterday, congressmen of all political groups approved the bill to expropriate the farm and legalize the presidential decision. A motion by the United People [Party] was approved by which payment is to be made for the farm but without any of the added value it might have gained since the date of the expropriation.

LA NACION COMMENTS ON SOVIET EMBASSY ACTIVITIES

PA280119Y San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 21 Sep 78 p 14-A PA

[Editorial: "The Soviet Embassy on the Pillory"]

[Text] The discreet but nevertheless influential hand of the Soviet Embassy has been detected in the recent strike movements in the banana zones of the Atlantic region and also in autonomous institutions such as the Social Security Fund, giving assistance and planning strategy within those movements. Apparently there is no proof of this and possibly there will be none unless circumstances change. Neither can we assert this presumption which, for the time being, rests on very indirect points of judgment of a circumstancial nature.

The Soviet diplomatic mission in our country has certainly made progress over the years. It not only has increased its officials, advisers and counselors, which at present number 28 instead of the 7 that were agreed upon during the preliminary negotiations for the establishment of the embassy here, but its importance to the country it represents has also increased.

Meanwhile, it is no secret that leaders, officials and ranking members of the Communist Party and its satellite organizations, which together comprise a euphemistic bloc called the United People, continuously come and go through the Soviet Embassy as if it were their home. Unless one is naive, this constant and familiar coming and going can only lead to the conclusion that many ideas and initiatives are being exchanged in that diplomatic mission which are not exactly limited to the problems of Biafra, the Middle East, and Soviet dissidents. Rather, it is the social, labor and political realities which are of immediate interest to our leaders and Soviet diplomats.

Regardless of the results achieved in our country by the establishment of diplomatic relations with the USSR and the exchange of embassies, this situation needs to be analyzed. Former President Jose Figueres, who favored the idea of establishing relations, tricked the country by presenting a series of beneficial reasons for our development through a commercial and cultural exchange which would have increased and become more advantageous each day. We can even remember his words, which have filled our history with anecdotes, when he said that Soviet tractors were going to revolutionize our agriculture without bringing the germ of communism to the country.

So far, commercial exchange has been anemic and cultural exchange sporadic. The Soviets have emerged as covetous as any other capitalist power and now we have an embassy which has proportionately more diplomatic personnel than the U.S. Embassy, and which each day becomes more influential, not only in Costa Rica but also throughout the rest of the area. We are not suggesting that the government request the withdrawal of the Soviet diplomatic mission, but there is nothing wrong in reminding the Costa Rican Government of the conditions agreed upon for the establishment of the Soviet Embassy in our country.

GUATEMALA

NICARAGUAN AIRLINE OFFICE DESTROYED BY BOMB

PA281554Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0456 GMT 28 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 27 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Terrorists destroyed the Guatemala offices of the Nicaraguan Airlines Company (LANICA) this evening with a powerful time bomb. The bomb explosion was heard widely in downtown Guatemala City, causing confusion and alarm.

It was placed on a glass door in the office. The explosion completely destroyed the office equipment and furniture.

The LANICA offices are on the second level of the parking tower of the Guatemalan Military Services Institute.

There were no casualties although several neighboring businesses in Zone One, the downtown center, were damaged.

A command of the Marxist clandestine People's Guerrilla Army (EGP) shot Nicaraguan Ambassador Gen Alberto Meneses Cantarero in the southern section of the capital 14 days ago. He is still in the hospital with three wounds in his back. It is believed that he will be paralyzed.

The EGP assumed credit for the action, saying it was a sign of support for the Sandinist guerrillas who are fighting against the Somoza Government.

SECRETARIAT FOR OIL, MINING, NUCLEAR ENERGY CREATED

PA280452Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2056 GMT 27 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 27 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Congress today created a presidential secretariat to deal with mining, hydrocarbons and nuclear energy. The secretariat will assume a series of functions which until today belonged to the Economy Ministry and, although its name is "secretariat of the presidency," the corresponding organic law grants it cabinet ministry status.

The new secretariat came into existence against the opposition of the National University (of San Carlos) and various political circles, which consider it "a threat to the defense of the national heritage." The university had officially requested that the proposed law be discussed publicly among its proponents (government bloc deputies), sectors of private enterprise, associations of professionals and other interested parties. Initially, Congress had agreed to the proposal but, in an unforeseen change of opinion, the bill was submitted to a plenum and approved. The principal concern of the secretariat's opponents is the part which grants exploration and exploitation concessions for oil and other mineral deposits and nonrenewable natural resources. The opponents warned that a presidential secretariat's political actions are not subject to control and supervision by the Congress.

HONDURAS

COSTA RICA TOLD TO OPEN BORDER TO TRADE

PQ281416Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Yesterday, the Honduran Government sent an ultimatum to Costa Rica to reopen the border to Honduran products within 24 hours. Costa Rica closed the border because Honduras refused to participate in the maritime transportation route, a Honduran official said. Honduras feels that maritime transportation (?is too expensive).

MILITARY DENIES NICARAGUAN VIOLATION OF AIRSPACE

PA290124Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1957 GMT 28 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 28 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--A Honduran military investigating commission has stated that Nicaraguan planes have not violated Honduran territorial sovereignty or strafed Nicaraguan refugees who presumably were approaching the Honduran coast. The commission was appointed by the military government after charges were made by a correspondent of the Tegucigalpa broadcasting station Radio America, citing eyewitness reports that Nicaraguan planes had attacked the refugees in Gulf of Fonseca waters last Monday.

Lt Col Hubert Bodden, member of the investigating commission, sent a note to the army general staff emphatically denying the report. However, the persons who informed the Radio America correspondent of the incident said that they are prepared to testify before any local authority on the alleged attack by Nicaraguan planes against several persons who were crossing the Gulf of Fonseca in 10 canoes.

NICARAGUA

ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVE IN UN DENOUNCES SOMOZA GOVERNMENT

PA282302Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1838 GMT 28 Sep 78 PA

[Text] United Nations, 28 Sep (EFE)--Enrique Paguagua Fernandez, who until today was ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary and alternate representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations, has denounced the "atrocities" of his country's regime and said he is expressing the unanimous outcry of his people who want "Somoza to leave."

Paragua Fernandez notified the head of the Nicaraguan mission, former Foreign Minister Alejandro Montiel Arguello, before the start of today's assembly session that he no longer considered himself a member of his country's mission. He said that he was not presenting his resignation to the government because he held the post as a representative of the opposition Conservative Party and would inform the party of his decision. At the same time, he sent a letter to UN General Assembly President Indalecio Lievano Aguirre, written "with my heart torn by the tragedy [words indistinct] of the Nicaraguan people whom I represent." In the same letter, he said that his country's fundamental law provides for the political opposition's representation in international organizations and that he is the Conservative Party's representative to the United Nations, which is not an organization of united governments or states. [sentence as received]

He noted his party's repeated denunciations of the economic poverty, social injustice and political repression suffered by the people under the Somozist regime to which is now added the murders of outstanding figures such as Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, the killing with machineguns and the indiscriminate bombing of the cities of Masaya, Leon, Chinandega, Jinotepe, Diriamba, Rivas, Esteli and Matagalpa.

"I denounce the almost total destruction of Masaya and Esteli, which has deserved the sad title of the Guernica of America," Paguagua Fernandez said in his letter.

He also scored the imprisonment without trial of adolescents, the cruel and inhuman action of the repressive forces which, he said, went so far as to strafe Red Cross ambulances and recruit and employ foreign mercenaries to commit genocide against the Nicaraguan people. The resigning Nicaraguan ambassador also denounced "the silent complicity of those who for 44 years installed, supported and armed the Somoza dynasty," and dismissed as "false and unfounded the fears that the Nicaraguan people's struggle for liberation can lead to extremism" because he said, it is a civic and democratic movement to overthrow the dictatorship and is supported by all the people.

SOMOZA CRITICIZES COLOMBIA, VENEZUELA; TOUCHES ON RESIGNATION

PA281757Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1738 GMT 28 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 28 Sep (AFP)--Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza has criticized his Colombian and Venezuelan colleagues' decision to ask for UN mediation in the Nicaragua crisis and has stressed his firm aim to remain in power, according to broadcasts monitored here. Somoza, in statements made this morning in Managua to the Colombian Caracol Radio Network, said that Colombian President Turbay Ayala has been misinformed about the situation in Nicaragua and that Carlos Andres Perez "feels a political and personal aversion toward me." However, he dismissed the idea of any break in relations between the three countries for the time being.

Asked if the United States supports his regime because of U.S. interests in Nicaragua, Somoza replied that those interests were "much less" in Nicaragua than in Colombia. Somoza rejected reports that he will resign in 7 months. Admitting that the "possibility" exists, he said that "it all depends on whether I accept or not." Somoza said that he has never refused to meet with the united opposition front, nor has he set any previous conditions for such a meeting.

CENTRAL BANK MANAGER DENIES ECONOMY'S COLLAPSE

PA282247Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1609 GMT 28 Sep 78 PA

[By Alberto Garcia Marrder]

[Text] Managua, 28 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Government denied today that economic collapse is imminent in the country but admitted that the 1-month general strike has temporarily affected industrial and commercial sectors. In answer to reports and rumors that the economy is practically bankrupt because of the general strike and guerrilla operations, Central Bank Manager Carlos Muniz told ACAN-EFE today that Nicaragua's economic system is sound and has the necessary resources to support production.

The top official also denied that the nation's currency, the cordoba, is going to be devaluated and estimated that about $30 million had been taken out of the country in July and August. Muniz pointed out that the situation the nation has experienced has temporarily affected industry and commerce but not the agricultural sector, which looks very promising. It is expected that coffee production will be about 200,000 quintals more than last year's, and cotton production will be about 80,000 bales more than the previous year, that is, about 618,000 bales, he added.

He emphasized that present and future prices look good for coffee and cotton and, consequently, the agricultural sector reflects not only a higher production than last year, but also better prices and more profits for Nicaraguan products.

He noted that trade is the sector that has been most severely affected and that perhaps it will show growth rates comparable to last year's or a slight increase.

He disclosed that unemployment will be a serious problem but the government is taking necessary steps in this regard. Despite the strike and guerrilla activity which have temporarily affected industry, Muniz felt that this sector has an outlet in the Central American markets whose economies are in good shape because of the favorable prices of major products such as coffee. An economic growth rate of 6.5 percent was expected for 1978, but the Central Bank manager thought 3.53 percent, a figure which has not been confirmed officially, was more realistic.

Muniz admitted that reserves presently exceed that required for imports for the next month and a half. However, he noted that at this time, during the last quarter of the year, reserves usually decrease as the banks provide credit to the public for financing various activities. He said that about $60 million have been invested and that $20 or $30 million in credit lines can be used immediately without additional paperwork.

He also referred to the local black market in which people are exchanging cordobas for dollars at the rate of nine to one instead of the official rate of seven to one. He criticized this parallel market and pointed out that these persons may be surprised in 1 or 2 months when dollars from exports return to the country and dollar demand decreases. They will then see that they made a bad deal, Muniz added.

The Central Bank manager insisted that the government's current concern is to inject confidence into the national monetary system to avoid the flight of capital. A foreign exchange control system has been established for this purpose. The government also wants to give confidence to the investor and, in general, to the nation's economic and financial system. He criticized the groups interested in creating distrust in the economic system who are hurting the middle and lower income groups of the population.

Carlos Muniz insisted that the government is coping with the situation. It believes that the capital which has left the country will return and that this period of reduced growth will be temporary.

FSLN ARMY COMMANDER DISCUSSES MOVEMENT'S GOALS

PA282037Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Sep 78 PA

[Statements by Commander Equis-Cero, commanding general of the Sandinist army, to the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan people--recorded; place and date not given]

[Text] I primarily wish to emphasize the main points of our government program, which are as follows:

1. The immediate establishment of an authentically democratic and representative government with its corresponding social laws that totally favor the Nicaraguan people; that is, a social democratic government like that of Costa Rica and Venezuela.

2. Absolute respect for human rights, and not only for humans but also for the animals of Nicaragua.

3. Absolute respect for (?private property) and private enterprise, except for that owned by the Somoza family, [word indistinct] and henchmen of the tyrant, friends and relatives of the dictator.

4. Absolute respect for the traditions of the Nicaraguan people--our Catholic religion, the cornerstone of our nationality.

5. Reconstruction or indemnization to the survivors of the genocide perpetrated by the criminals of the Somoza dictatorship.

6. Creation of a lands and settlement institute for a perfect agrarian reform which gives (?the land) to the needy Nicaraguan people; universalization of education: The state will be obliged to provide education from the elementary to the university level, with primary emphasis being placed on eliminating illiteracy among our people.

9. [As heard] A national institute of social relief with its corresponding law of family allotments.

10. The total repatriation of all Nicaraguans abroad, whether in exile or not, who desire to participate [word indistinct] in our revolution and in the construction of the new Nicaragua.

I hope that you will understand the motive for my addressing you for the first and perhaps the last time, since from now on I will communicate only by means of numbered communiques. I wished only to make it known that Nicaragua's armed revolution has a chief, a commander and is not headless, as has been rumored.

I will only reserve my name, but I will continue to be, for all Nicaraguan revolutionaries and to the whole world, Commander Equis-Cero, supreme commander of the Nicaraguan liberation army.

I have wished to note many concepts that are very necessary to our freedom movement, to denounce Somozaism and Somoza and his cowardly National Guard and to make known a portion of our goals and our plans for [the period] after we have won, which will occur within what will surely be a very short time, because the liberation of our fatherland is already a fact and we hope that all Nicaraguans, in one embrace, will achieve real freedom in our fatherland [words indistinct].

The blood shed by our martyred people in the past because of the most inconceivable genocide is the blood of our innocent brothers joined to that of our heroes who have fallen and who will fall. The heroes of the Sandinist National Liberation Front who gave their lives for the liberation of our beloved fatherland will be the indestructible foundation for the construction of the new Nicaragua--the most lovely, beautiful and free fatherland among the world's nations.

OPPOSITION TO FOREIGN INTERVENTION STATED BY FSLN

PA281917Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Sep 78 PA

[Text] The general headquarters of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] will not permit foreign intervention in Nicaragua's internal political affairs. The supreme command of the FSLN army maintains that intervention could only serve to [words indistinct] which have been violated by the Somoza regime. The command added that the days of the Somoza dictatorship are numbered, since a mortal [as heard] plan to capture him alive is being prepared. We will exact payment for the shedding of innocent blood, said the supreme command of the Sandinist front.

GOVERNMENT URGES PEOPLE NOT TO ABANDON HOMES

PA290250Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0125 GMT 29 Sep 78 PA

[Public appeal]

[Text] Attention: Citizens of the republic. Through this medium we advise the population throughout the republic, especially in Leon and Matagalpa, not to abandon their homes because of the false rumors being spread by wicked individuals for the ill-intentioned purpose of pillaging the homes of those who are careless. We also wish to inform the population that the National Guard of Nicaragua has the situation under control throughout the country.

NATIONAL GUARD DENIES RUMORS ON RECRUITMENT

PA282021Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Sep 78

[Text] In the face of criminal rumors, according to which the National Guard is recruiting young persons, the following clarification is necessary: The National Guard of Nicaragua has not recruited and is not recruiting anyone, much less minors. Service in the National Guard is on a voluntary basis and under contract. It is false, completely false, that anyone is being recruited.

SOUTHERN BORDER AREA RETURNING TO NORMAL

PA282016Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Throughout the morning, Nicaraguan Air Force planes have been flying over the area close to the border in what is apparently a mop-up operation. Several armed airplanes have been flying from the border to Sapoa, in what seems to be (?an operation) to clear every vestige of the Sandinists from the area, according to a source in the border area.

The source indicated that activities on the border are being carried out as usual, that tension is beginning to lessen and that everything seems to be returning to normal.

The National Guard has transferred all personnel assigned to the Penas Blancas border post, at least those of officer rank. The Nicaraguan Government is seeking by this measure to reduce the tension which existed in the border region.

RADIO RIDICULES PANAMANIAN ANTI-SOMOZA BRIGADE

PA280227Y Managua Estacion X in Spanish 0015 GMT 28 Sep 78 PA

[Text] A Panamanian clown named Hugo Spadafora, who was a vice minister in the Torrijos government, is the primary leader of an alleged Panamanian brigade that will fight in Nicaragua on the side of the terrorists of the Sandinist-communist front. The clown, as the Panamanian press calls him, claims that he will come to Nicaragua to fight the government of President Anastasio Somoza. He ignores the fact that the Nicaraguan National Guard is always ready and prepared to repel any attempt to disrupt domestic order, from whatever source. So the best thing that Mr Spadafora can do is to store his [words indistinct] until it becomes the demagogic Panamanian president's turn, since he is now openly flirting with the communists and Fidel Castro. The dictatorial Torrijos government's attitude of permitting such recruitment in its territory has been criticized by Panamanians who say that Panama is playing with fire.

PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED SHORTLY, FORMER AMBASSADOR CONFIRMS

PA241459Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 2344 GMT 23 Sep 78 PA

[Excerpts] Havana, 23 Sep (EFE)--From 90 to 95 percent of the political prisoners currently serving sentences in Cuban jails "will be released promptly," said "a very important political figure" of this country. The individual, whose name has not been disclosed, told this to former Ambassador Rosendo Canto Hernandez. Canto, who heads, in Spain, "The Committee for the Reunification of the Cuban Family," has been proposed for the Nobel Peace Prize and has visited Cuba on six different occasions since 1966 on humanitarian missions.

"Cuban jails will be left empty," he told this agency, "and that will delight all of us."

A former Cuban ambassador to Taipei and Costa Rica during President Batista's administration, he has been visiting here since early this month and has held talks with several Cuban officials.

It is possible that the "outstanding and very important political figure" of this country with whom he has met and whose name he did not disclose was Fidel Castro himself.

Regarding the release of the most famous Cuban political prisoner, anticommunist Commander Huber Matos, Castro's comrade in the struggle against the previous regime, Canto said that "he is simply another prisoner and, therefore, he will be released in accordance with President Castro's good wishes to put an end to the division of Cuban families."

Canto Hernandez told this agency that he has obtained "authorization to begin flying in Cuban exiles from Spain. An initial group of 50" is scheduled to arrive here in mid-October. He added that "for Christmas this year 150 other Cubans will be authorized to spend their vacations in Havana, so long as they come from Madrid."

Canto also stressed that he will return to Havana next month to meet with Fidel Castro, along with several other people, who represent Cuban communities in a number of hemispheric countries.

CDR ISSUES MESSAGE OF GREETING ON 18TH ANNIVERSARY

FL272345Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Sep 78 FL

[Text] All the members of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] throughout the country tonight will participate in the traditional festivities awaiting the 18th [anniversary] [28 September] which are very significant because it is also the anniversary of the first CDR congress.

On the eve of the 18th CDR anniversary the National Directorate of this mass organization today released a message of greetings to all CDR members. The message states in one of its parts: The successes attained, which are the result of the dedication and enthusiasm with which we members of the CDR tackle whatever task is assigned to us by the revolution, party and Fidel, give us more energy to continue advancing toward higher levels. As the commander in chief declared at the closing session of the congress, the CDR is not resting on its laurels or dreaming about past glories. It is thinking of the present and the future and, above all, it is forging the struggle, successes, victories and future glories.

CDR NATIONAL DIRECTORATE MEETING HELD IN HAVANA

FL271800Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Sep 78 FL

[Excerpts] The third meeting of the National Directorate of the Committee for Defense of the Revolution [CDR] opened this morning at the Gerardo Abreu Fontan Social-Labor Club, chaired by Blas Roca, member of the PCC Politburo and president of the people's government National Assembly, and Jorge Lezcano Perez, member of the PCC Central Committee and Council of State and national coordinator of the CDR, and the members of the CDR National Secretariat.

The meeting continues this afternoon with an examination of various organizational aspects of the CDR. The CDR third national meeting will conclude tomorrow after discussion and approval of the draft 1979 work plan of our largest mass organization.

Roca Addresses Meeting

FL271810Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Sep 78 FL

[Text] Blas Roca, member of the PCC Politburo and president of the people's government National Assembly, has spoken at the third meeting of the CDR National Directorate which opened today. The meeting also is being presided over by Jorge Lezcano, member of the PCC Central Committee and Council of State and national coordinator of the CDR; as well as by the other members of the CDR national executive committee.

Jorge Lezcano read the rendering of accounts report of the CDR national executive committee to the organization's National Directorate. The report was discussed and unanimously approved. Thereafter, the participants at the third meeting of the CDR National Directorate being held at the Gerardo Abreu Fontan Social-Labor Club discussed and approved a draft resolution on disciplinary actions and appeals.

In his remarks at the meeting, Blas Roca referred to forthcoming elections of delegates to people's governments. He explained the election process for municipal provincial delegates. He explained, however, that this time there will not be election of deputies since these are elected every 5 years. [passage as heard]

Elsewhere in his remarks, Roca referred to tasks that must be undertaken before the elections and to CDR participation, particularly in the Revolutionary Armed Forces and Youth Labor Army. He also stressed the imporatnce of the work to create a new voter registry. Roca urged Havana City Province to overcome exisiting delays on this work and to complete the work successfully in the next few weeks.

Blas Roca spoke of the creation of electoral commissions in municipalities and provinces and of training their members. This work should be completed by late December or in the first 6 days of January 1979. He emphasized that a very important task will be the nomination of candidates, pointing out that these assemblies [to nominate candidates] are characterized by their democratic nature since the electors nominate the candidates.

He added that the work of the CDR, from an organizational and participation point of view, will be decisive at the assemblies to nominate candidates and during the elections themselves, and in the preparation and beautification of the polling places. The president of the people's government National Assembly then announced the timetable of the people's government municipal and provincial electoral process. [begin Roca recording] Let us remember from December to 6 January the Council of State publishes the convocation to elections. Within 2 days it appoints the national electoral commission.

Two days later the national electoral commission appoints the provincial electoral commissions and 2 days after that the provincial electoral commissions appoint the municipal commissions. So, start getting ready. Then, before 5 January, the electoral registries must be adjusted according to electoral districts and not by polling places. That will come later. It is now according to electoral districts, based on the electoral registry. The assemblies to nominate candidates will be from 5 to 25 February. You will have very important participation in these assemblies and you must give them all possible attention. Remember then that this will be from 5 to 25 February. [end recording]

Further Report on Proceedings

FL272333Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Sep 78 FL

[Text] We are certain that with the revolutionary awareness and inexhaustible enthusiasm of the members of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution (CDR), the grand work of building socialism will soon be a reality. These were the words of Div Gen Sergio del Valle, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of interior, in his speech this afternoon at the third meeting of the CDR National Directorate, which opened this morning at the Gerardo Abreu Fontan Social-Labor Club in Havana City.

We are certain, Sergio del Valle said, that we will continue on the outlined paths, struggling with courage, firmness and heroism, consolidating our achievements and increasingly enhancing the work of the revolution. The interior minister underscored the meritorious work of the CDR in support of work of the Interior Ministry--MININT. He also referred to work done since the first CDR congress, during which its delegates demanded intensification of the fight against delinquency. After referring to work guidelines applied since that congress, Div Gen Sergio del Valle reported that thefts and burglaries had decreased by 17 percent.

Elsewhere in his remarks, Del Valle said that traffic accidents have maintained a growing trend since the first half of 1974 and that so far this year there have been 878 more accidents than during the same period last year. The Interior Ministry spoke of the measures that have been adopted to check this situation. He urged everyone to double their efforts to solve this problem immediately.

PCC Politburo member Blas Roca also spoke at the third meeting of the CDR National Directorate. Roca explained details of the election process of people's government organs that will take place next year. The president of the people's government National Assembly explained the steps to be taken during this process which will have its concluding sessions on Sundays 8 and 15 April, when the first and second round will take place for the election of delegates [as heard] at the electoral districts. Roca announced that the municipal assemblies will be constituted on 29 April and the provincial assemblies will do so on 6 May. He said that work must be done starting now to prepare for this electoral process and demanded a superior effort from Havana City CDR members to accelerate the preparation of permanent voters registries.

During today's session of the third meeting of the CDR National Directorate the work done since the last meeting was examined, resolutions of the last meeting were examined and plans for work and emulation in 1979 were discussed and approved.

Jorge Lezcano, CDR national coordinator and PCC Central Committee member, made the opening remarks this morning. The meeting's closing session is scheduled for tomorrow at 1400 at the Gerardo Abreu Fontan Club.

Letter Sent to Castro

FL282227Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2202 GMT 28 Sep 78 FL

[Text] At the last session of the national meeting of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution--CDR--held in Havana City, it was agreed to send a letter to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

The letter reads as follows: Dear Comrade Fidel: At this time of recounting the work done by the CDR in fulfillment of resolutions of the first congress and of the guidelines you noted in your closing speech, we have the duty of informing you of the achievements attained in such ambitious goals.

The letter sent to Fidel adds: The year that has passed since that time has left a positive balance in the endeavor to strengthen CDR efforts. The letter stresses that these efforts are aimed primarily at ideological and political development of the people, support for the work of people's government organs, development of education and public health and economic growth of the country.

Elsewhere the letter sent by the CDR plenum to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro emphasizes that the advances made place the CDR in position to obtain better results in the effort to guarantee participation of the masses in the consolidation of our socialist revolution. The quality and efficiency attained allow us to assert that we have entered into a new phase of work which commits us to enhance the work of the CDR as a valuable auxiliary of the party.

The letter goes on to say that the steps undertaken by our people on the paths of Marxism-Leninism and internationalism are the result of the teachings we have received from you and our party. That is why we feel pride when the people of fraternal nations accord you a sincere and warm welcome for your great merits, the letter adds. The letter that the CDR plenum held in Havana agreed to send to Fidel points out that today, the 18th anniversary of the CDR which you founded, we convey to you warm greetings from the 5 million CDR members in our ranks. We remember with deep emotion everything you have done to make the CDR a powerful organization of recognized prestige, the letter says, and it adds: We reiterate to you our firm commitment to continue fulfilling whatever missions you and the party may assign to us, forging future struggles, successes, victories and glories.

The letter that the CDR national plenum in Havana agreed to send to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro concludes as follows: Fraternally, CDR National Directorate.

Meeting Ends

FL282349Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Sep 78 FL

[Excerpts] From the Gerardo Abreu Fontan Social Club, Roberto Natchar has a report on the closing session of the third meeting of the National Directorate of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR]:

[Begin Natchar recording] At the conclusion of the third meeting of the CDR National Directorate at the Gerardo Abreu Fontan Social Club in Havana City, this afternoon the CDR sent a letter to our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

In making the closing remarks at the third meeting of the CDR National Directorate, Jorge Lezcano, national coordinator of that organization and member of the PCC Central Committee, explained the principal tasks of the organization for coming years. Lezcano emphasized: Today, in evaluating the work done, the tasks undertaken by the CDR masses to fulfill resolutions of their congress become obvious and to them we convey a message of recognition on behalf of the National Directorate. And he immediately added: [begin Lezcano recording] Today, 28 September, we remember with deep emotion the one who founded the organization, the one who throughout these years has shared our labors and our successes, the one who at all times has guided us correctly and has converted into victory every struggle waged by this organization of 5 million Cubans, our dear Comrade Fidel, [prolonged applause] to whom we convey the fraternal, warm and revolutionary greeting of all CDR members on this beautiful date which he has succeded in making a date of all the people. Fatherland or death, we shall overcome. [applause] [end recording]

POET NICOLAS GUILLEN ARRIVES IN SPAIN

FL281155Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Sep 78 FL

[Text] Cuban poet Nicolas Guillen, president of the National Union of Cuban Writers and Artists and deputy to Cuba's people's government National Assembly, has arrived in Madrid from Havana. At the Barajas airport he was met by Rene Rodriguez, president of the Cuban Institute of Friendship with Peoples, and Cuban Embassy counselor Claudio Betancourt. Guillen has been invited to attend the annual festivities of the Spanish Communist Party, whose central committee member Armando Lopez Salinas welcomed him at the air terminal. During his stay in Spain Guillen will vist Seville and Barcelona and will read his poems at cultural centers. He will also meet with important personalities.

BARBADOS

EDUCATION, RELATIONS DISCUSSED WITH SAUDI ARABIA

FL261400Y Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 22 Sep 78 p 1 FL

[Text] The possibility of Barbados and Saudi Arabia co-operating in the field of education was yesterday discussed by Deputy Prime Minister Mr Bernard St. John and two officials from the Arab country.

They are Shaykh Saleh Almazrooah, deputy minister of discipline in Saudi Arabia, and Dr Ahmad Bahifzallah, dean of the faculty of student affairs at King Abdulaziz University.

The two officials met with Mr St. John at the office of the prime minister at government headquarters yesterday evening.

Discussion

Earlier in the day they met with Minister of External Affairs Mr Henry Forde and discussed the possibility of Barbados and Saudi Arabia establishing diplomatic relations.

They also discussed with Mr St. John joint co-operation between universities in Saudi Arabia and Barbados.

The officials discussed too ways and means of joint co-operation for the welfare of the people in the two countries, but concentrated more on the educational side.

The Saudi Arabians, here on a three-day visit, told Mr St. John that they were very happy to see a Muslim community in Barbados.

Last night the officials were to visit the Jama Masjid in Kensington New Road, to talk about the Muslim religion.

ECUADOR

PICHINCHA ELECTORAL OFFICIALS RECEIVE PRISON TERMS

PA230953Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0017 GMT 23 Sep 78 PA

[Excerpt] Quito, 22 Sep (LATIN)--The Supreme Electoral Tribunal today sentenced four high-ranking electoral officials to 6 months in prison. The four officials were accused of committing serious acts of negligence during the July presidential elections.

The tribunal adopted the decision following a public trial in which the officials were accused of having committed irregularities. The four officials are: Jose Maria Gordillo, president of the Pichincha Province electoral tribunal; Francisco Saa, vice president; Gonzalo Ulgiles, a member of the tribunal; and Hugo Rodriguez, the tribunals' coordinator in the city of Santo Domingo de los Colorados, located 70 km south of Quito.

Information on the tribunal's decision, which included a minor fine, was passed to police authorities for execution, a spokesman for the tribunal has said.

Official Taken to Prison

PA271614Y Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 1255 GMT 27 Sep 78 PA

[Excerpt] Francisco Saez Chacon, a member of the Pichincha Electoral Tribunal, has been arrested by police and taken to Garcia Moreno Prison, wehre he is to serve a 6-month sentence meted out by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal. Saez is one of the four provincial court members whose arrest was ordered after [words indistinct] in Ecuadorean history. The others are Jose Maria Gordillo, president of the tribunal; Rafael (Urusle), vice president; and Hugo Rodriguez, coordinator. All were charged with grave deficiencies in the performance of their duty which led to the annulment of numerous ballots in the province. The four had previously asked the Supreme Council of Government to revoke the arrest warrant until the new tribunal could annul the decisions of the resigning tribunal members.

Last night the president of the Pichincha Tribunal, Jose Maria Gordillo, commented from his hiding place on the arrest of Saez Chacon. Gordillo said that the four sentenced tribunal members had not reached a prior agreement on what they should do. Saez Chacon preferred to run the risk of being arrested and being sent to the penitentiary, he said, while Gordillo, (Ursule) and Rodriguez decided to go into hiding until conditions returned to normal.

BUSINESSMEN TO SEEK ECONOMIC TIES WITH CUBA

PA282215Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0400 GMT 28 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Guayaquil, 27 Sep (EFE)--A group of Guayaquil businessmen will leave Monday on a 10-day visit to Cuba, Costa Rica and Panama. It was said here that the delegation will try to expand economic relations with Costa Rica and Panama and seek an economic opening and the establishment of commercial relations with Cuba. The delegation will spend 5 days in Cuba.

JAMAICA

MANLEY LEAVES FOR NIGERIA, GUINEA, NEW YORK

FL281451Y Kingston Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 28 Sep 78 FL

[Text] Prime Minister Manley is now on his way to Nigeria. Mr Manley, accompanied by a party of six, left the Norman Manley airport shortly after 8 o'clock this morning [1200 GMT]. He was seen off by his wife, Public Service Minister Howard Cooke, Information Minister Arnold Bertram and the newly appointed PNP [People's National Party] Deputy General Secretary Paul Robertson. Mr Cooke will have the responsibility for the government until Deputy Prime Minister P.J. Patterson returns to the island from New York on Sunday. Among those accompanying Mr Manley were the Member of Parliament for Western Hanover Roy Robinson and the permanent secretary in the prime minister's office Gordon Wells.

Mr Manley's official visit to Nigeria begins on Saturday and continues until Tuesday, 3 October. From Nigeria the prime minister will go to Guinea, also in West Africa, where he is expected to hold discussions with President Sekou Toure. After leaving Africa Mr Manley will fly to New York where on 11 October he is to receive an award from the UN committee against apartheid for his contribution to the international campaign against racism.